

## DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

**Mexican Revolutions Keep the Country in State of Excitement—Raising No Crops Which Is Causing Lack of Money**

Mexico City, July 26.—Mexico is getting hungry, and early in July it was evident that this condition would become much worse before relief could be had. Failure to plant crops in thousands of fields formerly cultivated, the increasing number of idle men due to the closing down of numerous industrial concerns, and the indirect siege instituted against scores of cities have resulted in reducing to a deplorable condition regions where a great majority of the population asked only to be permitted to work.

Lack of money resulting from lack of work has had its effect in increasing the prices, but the most direct cause has been the cutting of the railroads in all parts of the country. The fall of Durango revealed that the people of that town had been paying fabulous sums for certain ordinary commodities and that meat was an unobtainable luxury. Torreon for a time was in a situation almost as bad. Reports from Chihuahua were that one egg was bringing a peso and that eight pesos were paid for a kilo, or two and two-fifths pounds of sugar. Conditions in Saltillo and Monterrey became serious notwithstanding that the government was able most of the time to keep open the line from Tampico. In all towns the neighboring country is depended upon to supply a large part of the food supply, but even where railroads were kept open marauding bands of rebels made it their business to prevent the entry of supplies from the neighboring truck farms brought in on the backs of Indians or in carts. The effect of these tactics has been keenly felt in the capital itself, where prices have more than doubled in the past year.

Failure to plant crops has not yet had its full direct effect. The season for the maturing of most crops has not come, but when it does, it is inevitable that the country will find itself forced to buy abroad, and money is scarce. In previous revolutions the planting has not been so seriously hindered, but since this is the most widespread revolt the country has seen there are hundreds of thousands of unplanted acres.

Those who were attempting to keep in touch with revolutionary activities by marking a map realized early in July that the most simple means was not to block in with black those regions held by the rebels, but to block in the portions where the govern-

ment's control was unquestioned. It was much more simple and required much less time.

Keen expectations of success were created by the determined efforts to reopen the railroad from the capital to Laredo, but in spite of some success attained the rebel movement continued to grow and the government was forced to concede the seriousness of the situation in the extreme south in the states of Campeche and Tabasco, as well as in the north, while the rebels operating in Vera Cruz along the coast line between Vera Cruz and Tampico forced the attention of the war department.

From time to time marked progress in the campaign against the Zapatistas was announced, and undoubtedly thousands were brought from that district and sent into the army, killed or Quintana Roo or shot. But the Zapatistas continued active, carrying the warlike character of fire and loot into neighboring states and even into the federal district. That bands were operating in rifleshot of Tlalpam or San Angel ceased to excite interest on San Francisco street.

As an example of the nervousness felt in official centers was the fact that soldiers were detailed to ride on the suburban cars early in July. Rebels on whom Pascual Orozco last year conferred the title of a commissioned officer, and whose title was used with quotation marks in the newspapers of the capital, have come into their own. They were taken into the army with the same rank, but in division styled "irregular militia." The army had become topheavy with classifications, and President Huerta has issued a decree converting all affiliated bodies into the regular establishment. It was announced that hereafter General Orozco and General Salazar and General Campa and all other holders of titles should be generals or such as their rank might entitle in the regular army.

In connection with his program for rebuilding the army, Huerta has ordered a number of changes that have created comment, some of which is not altogether favorable. One of these was the order to purchase lances with which a portion of the cavalry will be equipped instead of with sabres. The fact that the British used them with some success in South Africa is said to have caused Huerta to insist upon their use in his army.

The use of more automobiles also has been insisted on by the president, and the column which went north along the line of the National railway carried about fifty cars. When the order reached the war department to use more automobiles there was no time to deal with factories, and agents of the department went on the streets buying where they could from private individuals. It was Huerta's idea to use the cars not so much for the rapid transportation of officers but for the speedy movement of reserves from the rear.

General Blanquet, the successor of General Mondragon as minister of war, rose from the ranks, and wears on his watch chain a gold coin commemorative of a duty he performed when a non-commissioned officer. He was in the army that besieged Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro. When the order came for the execution of Maximilian Blanquet was detailed on the firing squad. After the emperor fell life was not extinct, and Sergeant Blanquet was ordered to advance and deliver the final shot. Just prior to the shooting Maximilian gave to each of his executioners a gold coin, and it is one of these coins Blanquet still wears.

## GUARDS SCORE IN SHAM BATTLE

Heber City, July 25.—Not since the days of their real fighting in the Philippines have the members of the Utah National Guard seen such a close approach to actual service as they did today in their military maneuvers when pitted against the Blue army of the Twentieth infantry they scored a decisive theoretical victory. The Utah guardsmen, aided by one battalion of the Twentieth, constituted the Red army.

The camp is now officially designated "Camp William Spry," in honor of the governor. The maneuvers will be continued tomorrow.

The Reds formed a bivouac camp two and one-half miles southeast of Heber last night, broke camp and were on the march at 7 o'clock this morning. They arrived in Heber at 8 o'clock, and according to orders, at 9 o'clock they were to change the first advance guard, consisting of the First battalion, Utah infantry, had been reinforced by one battalion of the Twentieth infantry, which acted as the support of vanguard. As soon as the mounted scouts of the Red force left Heber the Utah battery opened fire on them at a distance of about 3500 yards, forcing the Reds to change their original plan of proceeding through the valley and compelled them to execute a movement for to the right, so as to be under cover of the east foothills. The movement was executed in a beautiful manner, each company forming a single rank skirmish formation, moving in the front. The men kept at intervals of five paces and thus presented so poor a target that they did not draw the artillery fire. The command moved in this manner, with D company of Ogden, under Captain W. D. Kneass, on the extreme right wing, followed successively by G company of Heber, under Captain Jorgenson, F company of Mantle, under Captain Cammerman, D company of Mount Pleasant, under Captain Braby, and H company of Salt Lake, under Captain Gregory. The rear guard was brought up by the battalion from the Twentieth, who were also deployed as skirmishers. The command was in this way able to reach the mountains without being fired upon, and after going east as far as possible were moved forward in a skirmish line covering over a mile and a half front.

The Blues, who were now on the defensive, had no idea of the flank movement and were taken unawares when the first battery fire by B company was opened at a range of 700 yards. The Blues retired, however, in an orderly manner to their supports and halted, expecting the Reds to follow into the open country. Instead of doing this the Reds kept going farther their protection in the hills, poured a galling flank fire into the retreating Blues. At the same time the battalion of the Twentieth advanced on the lower ground and thus the Blues were receiving a fire from both their rear and right. The retreat was kept up for a mile and a half, when the umpires decided that the Blues would have been out of commission had it been actual warfare. Recall was therefore sounded.

## SMUGGLER'S NEW SCHEME

**China Executes Hsi, Who Carried 4,000 Ounces of Opium in Two Coffins Packed Around the Remains of Near Relatives**

Peking, July 26.—From Lanchow, the capital of Kansu province, comes the report of a man named Hsi who was arrested last February with two coffins in his possession containing the remains of near relatives, around which were packed four thousand ounces of opium which he was taking with the corpses into Shansi. It is the custom of the Chinese to take their dead in huge wooden coffins back to the place of their birth. The prisoner was tried and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The case then was referred to the central government in Peking, and the man was sentenced to death. The execution has just taken place, the prisoner being shot instead of decapitated as was the practice in the old days.

In connection with the suppression of the use of opium news reaches Peking from time to time of some drastic measure which the government is able to enforce in spite of the disorganization it is experiencing as a result of the revolution. Reports tell frequently of fighting between farmers who have formed bands and armed themselves with the object of successfully harvesting a crop of opium. Sometimes the reports tell of Christians being made special objects of attack and even murder because they oppose the growing of the poppy. The rule of keeping hands off the mission, and his property, however, is still generally observed, as it was throughout the revolution.

Other reports tell of proclamations threatening death for a third offense in selling or smoking opium. Still others tell of great stocks of the drug being burned amidst festival celebrations. Some \$25,000 worth of confiscated opium went up in smoke in Tientsin a few weeks ago, while bands playing and people drank tea and listened to speeches telling of the harm opium had done the Chinese. It is believed by foreigners and Chinese alike that such drastic measures would not be possible at this period of reconstruction if the feeling of the nation were not in favor of the reform.

The restriction of the importation and growth has caused the value of opium in China to be enormously enhanced. Those who persist in using it must now do so not only in secret but at prices which only the rich can afford. It is now said to be beyond the reach of the poor man, selling as it does for many times what it cost before the suppression began. In consequence there are great inducements to carry on the trade illicitly, and much smuggling and growing in remote hill countries is attempted.

The cleverness of the Chinese police in discovering smuggled shipments is shown by the instance given above of the big burning at Tientsin. But in the country they are not always so clever, and many reports of fields of growing poppy come to government notice directly or indirectly through foreign missionaries and their converts.

An American missionary, E. W. Thwing, representing the International Reform bureau, which has its headquarters at Washington, has been devoting practically all his time for a number of years to the suppression of the opium habit. He has been leading the campaign for the Chinese where it came in conflict with foreigners, and as a result he has acquired many enemies among those foreigners interested in the continuance of the trade. Thwing has shown the Chinese how to organize anti-opium societies and how to deal legally and to the best advantage with the white men in the business, who are subject to no Chinese laws but only to the jurisdiction of their own consuls. Thwing recently stated in a public speech in Shanghai that while Chinese officials and people have suppressed the greater part of the traffic throughout the country, and stamped it out altogether in some provinces, the foreign quarter of Shanghai was licensing more opium shops each year. The suppression in what is known as the Native City had forced the opium traders and the smokers into the foreign settlements controlled by the foreign consuls subject to the orders of their governments. This, Thwing contends, is contrary to the Hague Opium convention, where all the interested Powers agreed to reduce the number of opium shops in the Chinese territories controlled by them in proportion to the reduction made by the Chinese government.

Comment is frequently made on the fact that two of the foremost American interests in China, the sale of cigarettes and the propagation of Christianity, seriously conflict. Agents of American and British missionary societies distribute bibles, and agents of the British-American Tobacco company, which controls the sale of cigarettes in China, both penetrate to the far interior. In some remote little towns in the provinces bordering Mongolia, Tibet or Turkestan the only white men will be two Americans, the group of Americans of two or three men each, one trying to induce the Chinese to give up their little water pipes for the cigarette, the other arguing that all things American are not good to adopt. Generally these two little groups of men are not on speaking terms.

**MEETS DEATH UNDER CAR**  
Bingham, July 25.—Nicholas Leodalis, aged 27, a Greek miner in the employ of the Boston Consolidated mines here, was instantly killed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Leodalis was employed in repair work on the front end of a string of cars that the company's pipe line, was riding on was being pushed up to the mine. Desiring, it is supposed, to alight, he leaped to the upper side of the track, landing on a steep embankment, slipped and fell beneath the wheels of the train, being cut to pieces before the engine could be stopped. Leodalis had been in camp but a

few months and his only known relatives here are two cousins, miners.

The body was removed to the Bingham branch of Undertaker E. W. Hall and will be sent to Salt Lake City tomorrow for burial according to the rites of the Greek church.

Officials of the Boston Consolidated company state that it is a violation of the rules for employees to ride the ore cars, either to or from work.

## Motorcycle Car

"For the man who wants a passenger motor vehicle, but cannot afford either the first cost of a cheap automobile or the maintenance of the motorcycle with a side car is the ideal outfit," asserts L. H. Becraft, local representative for Indian motorcycles. "The cost of a standard motorcycle and side car, but not including equipment, ranges from \$285 to \$410, depending on the power and number of cylinders. After the first cost, however, the upkeep, with rational usage will not exceed 25c per mile, and the fractional part of this maintenance will cover the side car. With the exception of the tire, a side car which receives reasonable usage will go through a season of 5,000 miles with very little depreciation.

The underlying attractiveness of the side car is found in its suitability for ladies' use. A motorcycle with side car offers comfortable and enjoyable motoring in the most economical form in which it can be obtained for two persons. The capabilities of the side car are dependent on the construction of the vehicle itself, and the type of motorcycle with which it is used. The most satisfactory motorcycle to use for side car work is a high powered, twin cylinder, with two-speeds, double brakes, engine starter and other up-to-the-minute appointments. In the Indian line for 1913 this standard type is best expressed in the 7 horsepower Tourist model.

A motorcycle and side car with two passengers has made the trip from New York to Los Angeles, 3800 miles; another couple toured from Bridgeport to Chicago, 1100 miles, last summer, while a pair of Providence motorists conquered the White Mountain region with the first three-wheeler of its type ever seen in that rugged country. The two latter trips were made with Indian machines. If the side car is built for strenuous service, and its propelling unit is powerful enough for all emergencies, the radius of action of this gamy motor carriage is limited only to wherever there is a road, or a passage can be forced." (Advertisement.)

## LEGAL

### NOTICE.

Mammoth Coal Mining company. Principal place of business, Ogden City, Utah. There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 11th of June, 1913, the several amounts opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	Cert.	No. Shares	Amt. Ass't
Allred, J. F.	11	169	\$ 40.00
Anderson, Le Roy	253	155	38.75
Anderson, Maggie	249	100	25.00
Anderson, R.	250	25	6.25
Anderson, M.	251	25	6.25
Anderson, Rachel	252	25	6.25
Balls, William	155	500	125.00
Bill, Edward	186	150	37.50
Burnett, M.	188	100	25.00
Bigler, Abn. C.	346	100	25.00
Broadhead, S. D.	355	125	31.25
Brough, Lucy J.	182	50	12.50
Bingham, B.H., Jr.	18	373	93.25
Offin, Thos.	22	320	80.00
Cottrell, E. A.	175	424	106.00
Cottrell, E. A.	175	1500	375.00
Crezee, Therry	148	50	12.50
Crezee, Therry	328	25	6.25
Carter, James	177	200	50.00
Carter, Alice	178	200	50.00
Carter, J. H.	179	200	50.00
Carter, Jno. W.	180	100	25.00
Carter, Geo. A.	181	100	25.00
Ederton, Ephraim	219	100	25.00
Fowler, Sarah E.	201	50	12.50
George, John	207	70	17.50
George John	291	36	9.00
George, Oscar H.	208	33	8.25
George, Oscar H.	314	16	4.00
Hess, Wilford	47	533	133.25
Hess, Wilford	202	750	187.50
Hawks, Nathan	30	13	3.25
Hawks, Nathan	287	92	23.00
Hawks, Nathan	347	92	23.00
Hogan, Walter	52	135	33.75
Hartvigsen, J. L.	58	215	53.75
Henry, A. J.	185	300	75.00
Henry, A. J.	193	200	50.00
Henry, A. J.	272	250	62.50
Jones, Jos. W.	61	54	13.50
Jones, Jos. W.	325	25	6.25
Jensen, Peter M.	125	100	25.00
Jones, D. H.	132	20	5.00
Jones, D. H.	327	20	5.00
Jones, Cath.	280	20	5.00
Larson, James	340	250	62.50
Lindeloff, N. P.	70	107	26.75
Lindeloff, N. P.	119	300	75.00
Luty, Martha J.	121	125	31.25
Manning, E. J.	75	270	67.50
Moses, J. F.	176	150	37.50
Mouritsen, M.	241	250	62.50
Newton, S. R.	142	350	87.50
Parker, Gilbert	128	500	125.00
Packham, John	160	250	62.50
Reese, John	354	50	12.50
Rowe, B. T.	245	135	33.75
Stauffer, Ulrich	91	125	31.25
Slater, J.	131	125	31.25
Smale, H. C.	135	150	37.50
Thaurer, Fred	94	268	67.00
Thaurer, Alfred	146	100	25.00
Thaurer, Hen' A.	215	100	25.00
Tracy, Mary J.	100	25	6.25
Tracy, Mary J.	110	15	3.75
Tracy, Mary J.	225	10	2.50
Tracy, Mary J.	288	25	6.25
Volker, J. W. F.	359	2000	500.00
Volker, J. W. F.	360	2000	500.00
Volker, J. W. F.	351	1000	250.00
Volker, J. H. F.	352	750	187.50
Volker, J. H. F.	353	750	187.50
Volker Lum. Co.	244	265	66.25
Walte, J. A. Jr.	103	171	42.75
Walte, J. A. Jr.	127	90	22.50
Walte, J. A. Jr.	210	100	25.00
Walte, J. A. Jr.	236	10	2.50
Walker, D. H.	167	250	62.50
Walker, Emma E.	227	500	125.00
Ward, Mary	234	133	33.25
Ward, Mary	255	125	31.25
Wheelwright, W. R.	338	320	80.00

And in accordance with law, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the secretary, in the office of Kelley & Herrick Co., basement of the Reed hotel, Twenty-fifth and Washington, Ogden, Utah, on the 4th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to pay de-

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delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

Office, Kelley & Herrick, basement Reed hotel, Twenty-fifth street and Washington avenue, Ogden, Utah.

### SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Weber County, State of Utah.

Minnie Shideler, Plaintiff, vs. W. H. Shideler, Defendant.

The State of Utah to the Said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought; otherwise, within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which, within ten days after service of this summons upon you will be filed with the clerk of said court.

This action is brought to recover a judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between you and the plaintiff, for the custody of the minor child of said marriage, for costs and general relief.

BOYD, DE VINE & ECCLES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Postoffice Address, 301-304 First National Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Utah, in and for the County of Weber.

John Green and Mary J. Green, plaintiffs, vs. William Wheeler, Jr., and Jane D. Wheeler, defendants.

To be sold at sheriff's sale on the 15th day of August, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Weber county court house, in Ogden City, Weber county, Utah, to-wit:

A part of the southwest quarter of section 12, in township 6 north of range 2 west of the Salt Lake meridian, 12th Standard survey.

Beginning at a point west 30.6 chains, and north 2 degrees east 4.05 chains from the southeast corner of said quarter section; running thence north 3 degrees 15 minutes east 79.3 feet; thence south 68 degrees north 78 degrees 25 minutes west 175 feet, more or less, to a point due north of a point 415 feet west of the place of beginning; thence east 0.57 of a chain, thence south 89 1/2 degrees east to a point due north of the beginning, containing 1.5 acres.

Also: A part of the southwest quarter of section 12, same township and range, beginning at a point 2.20 chains north and 26.75 chains north 89 1/2 degrees west from the southeast corner of said quarter section; running thence north 89 1/2 degrees west 12 rods; thence north 2 degrees east 4.93 chains; thence north 4 1/2 degrees east 0.57 of a chain, thence south 89 1/2 degrees east to a point due north of the beginning, containing 1.5 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; also all water rights and shares of water belonging to and used on said lands.

T. A. DeVine, Sheriff of Weber County, Utah, By G. W. LEATHAM, Deputy.



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W. J. Pittman, who is employed at building floats for the electrical pageant of the carnival to be held by the Wards of the Wizard of the Wast, is in possession of a peculiar animal, which might be termed a cat-rabbit. Its front portion is cat and rear portion rabbit. The forefeet are equipped with claws that look like they might scratch. To hear the beast "meow," it is a cat all right.

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